United Nations S/2015/90

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 February 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 4 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on 4 February 2015 with regard to the hostile policy pursued by the United States of America against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council as soon as possible.

(*Signed*) **Ja** Song Nam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-01490 (E) 060215

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 4 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to President of the Security Council

Statement of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 4 February 2015

Obama announced new "additional sanctions" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through a "presidential executive order" at the outset of the year and slandered the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as "the most isolated, severed and cruel dictatorial state" on 22 January 2015.

Not content with that, he cried out for bringing down the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at an earlier date through information inflow by cyberwarfare, saying that such a regime would collapse with the passage of time.

Meanwhile, the politicians and military bosses of the United States have vied with each other in calling for tightened siege and blockade against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through the relisting of sponsor of terrorism and "high-profile additional sanctions".

Typical of this is that the United States decided to stage the war drills it planned in south Korea and its vicinity, including the "Key Resolve" and "Foal Eagle" joint military exercises, under the pretext of "keeping the alliance system", held a secret dialogue to disable the nukes and missiles of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the command of the special operation force in the State of Florida, and then even formed the United States-south Korea joint division to put it into practice.

In this regard, the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in a statement on 4 February, clarified the following principled stand of its army and people:

1. Now that the hostile policy of the brigandish United States imperialists towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is getting extremely ferocious, the army and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will take stronger counteraction of justice to shatter it.

The United States policymakers were once so impudent that they had no hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

But the United States hostile policy that Obama has revealed towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the harshest hostile policy, and it is chiefly aimed at "bringing down" the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As long as the United States imperialists' hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea becomes evermore ferocious, at an extreme phase, its army and people will indefinitely ratchet up retaliatory action of justice to counter the mounting mud-slinging of the Obama group at them, its escalation of harsh sanctions and pressure and the ever-expanding scale and scope of war drills against it.

The United States should clearly know that it is long since the words "the U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy" became the phraseology commonly used by all

people and the whole army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that the resolution to take revenge upon the United States under the slogan "Let's wipe out and annihilate the enemy and give death to him!" shaking this land is now growing so strong that they are ready to dash ahead like the wind towards the centre of the United States, the cesspool of crimes.

2. Now that the gangster-like military strategy of the United States imperialists towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is inching close to the stage of igniting a war of aggression, the just counteraction of the army and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be focused on inflicting the bitterest disasters upon the United States of America.

By origin, the United States imperialists are a group of gangsters accustomed to making profound confusion between right and wrong and unleashing war on the basis of plots and lies.

It was none other than the United States which escalated the Viet Nam war of aggression by faking the Gulf of Tonkin incident and which occupied Iraq by orchestrating a farce called the "operation to eliminate weapons of mass destruction". It was again the United States which ignited the Korean war under the pretext of "southward invasion" in the 1950s.

Today the Obama group is becoming so foolish as to try to "bring down" the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through a cyberwarfare by fabricating the non-existent "human rights issue" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and floating the fiction about its "cyber attack" on Sony Pictures Entertainment.

In this dangerous situation, the army and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have decided to write the last page of the United States history of shameful defeat about its final ruin exactly on the United States land by dint of Paektusan arms.

If the United States ignites a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by conventional forces, the latter will fight the former using conventional forces of its style; if the former unleashes a nuclear war against the latter, it will counter through its own nuclear strikes; and if the former tries to bring down the latter through a cyberwarfare, it will react with its own preeminent cyberwarfare, and will thus bring about earlier the final ruin of the United States. This is a decisive option of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States had better clearly know that the smaller, precision and diversified nuclear striking means and ground, naval, underwater, air and cyberwarfare means of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be used by the service personnel and through the people's display of the strongest mental power and indomitable ideology and will, which the gangster-like United States imperialists can never think of, and by the *Juche*-oriented strategy and tactics and unique war methods unprecedented in the human history of wars.

3. It is the decision of the army and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that they have no further need or willingness to sit at the negotiating table with the United States, since the latter seeks to stamp out the ideology of the former and to "bring down" its social system.

The Obama group is so impudent as to claim repeatedly that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be led to changes and the "collapse" of its social system through "two-way strategy", "pressure" and "dialogue" by force.

Since the gangster-like United States imperialists are blaring that they will "bring down" the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, oblivious of its poor plight, facing adverse fate, the army and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot but officially notify the Obama administration of the United States of America that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has neither need nor willingness to sit at the negotiating table with the United States any longer.

The United States should no longer talk, under the eyes of the world, such nonsense as that dialogue will be impossible before "change".

The tradition of eternal victory for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and disgrace and defeat for the United States imperialists, recorded in the past history of showdowns between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, will be carried forward forever.

Running high are the extraordinary spirit and readiness of the army and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to turn out in the toughest battle to settle accounts with the United States imperialists.

The United States imperialists, engrossed in the hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea century after century, should be mindful that the time of nightmare is coming nearer when they will meet the most disastrous, final doom on the United States mainland.

United Nations S/2015/91

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 February 2015
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 4 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration, as set out in document S/2015/10, dated 2 January 2015.

In accordance with the established procedure, I should like to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Cuba requests that the following four items brought to the Council's attention by the Republic of Cuba should remain on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized:

- Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378)
- Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Relations of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605)
- Complaint by Cuba (S/10993)
- Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120)

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rodolfo **Reyes Rodríguez**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-01540 (E) 060215 060215

Please recycle

United Nations A/69/761–S/2015/92

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 February 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 42
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 4 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 3 February 2015, addressed to you by the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Mehmet Dânâ (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit **Çevik**
Permanent Representative

15-01600 (E) 130215

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 4 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letters dated 14 and 16 January 2015, addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Cyprus in New York and circulated as documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/69/727-S/2015/25 and A/69/736-S/2015/33), which yet again contain false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I would like to bring the following to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey", I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. As for the false assertion regarding the "illegally issued two notices to airmen", it must be underlined that activities within the Ercan advisory airspace, including issuance of notices to airmen, are carried out by the relevant authorities of the State in accordance with article 3 of the Convention on International Aviation.

Similarly, the assertion raised in the above-mentioned letters regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. This constitutes yet another attempt aimed at distorting the facts and the realities of the island. As noted in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and unlawful claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory, national airspace and territorial waters of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This pretentious contention by the Greek Cypriot side ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent, self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As for the repeated false allegations regarding the Ercan airport in the north, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre (ACC) and Airport in Northern Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island in line with its isolation policy that has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and permission of the Civil Aviation Department of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in Southern Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control.

The legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on aeronautical safety meets all standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from the Ercan airport as well as using Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

airspace. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years and the Ercan ACC is in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara ACC in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2013 alone, the number of passengers that used the Ercan airport stood at almost 3,000,000, while the projected number of passengers for 2014 is 3,200,000. Moreover, in 2013, around 22,000 planes used the Ercan airport for arrival and departure, and 150,000 planes used the Ercan advisory airspace. These numbers are expected to be around 23,000 and 165,000, respectively, for 2014. In this respect, it must be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety in full conformity with the Chicago Convention of 1944 and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

Continuous attempts by the Greek Cypriot side, through often-repeated false statements, to confer legitimacy upon the long-defunct "Republic of Cyprus" are futile since the Turkish Cypriot people will never give in to their unjust demands. What would indeed contribute to a better atmosphere on the island is for the Greek Cypriot side to stop misappropriating for itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have and to cease its hostile acts against the Turkish Cypriot people. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey and that its insistent denial of Turkish Cypriot rights in the north of the island does not bode well for the prospects of finding a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus conflict in line with established United Nations parameters, which envisage a new partnership on the basis of the political equality of the two peoples of the island within the framework of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with two constituent States of equal status.

The celebrations that the Greek Cypriot representative refers to are the national ceremonies marking the anniversary of the proclamation of our State, which was established in 1983 by the Turkish Cypriot people after being forcefully expelled in 1963 from all State organs of the 1960 Partnership Republic.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I would like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue its well-known propaganda tactics and return to the negotiating table without any preconditions, as also called for in the latest Security Council resolution on Cyprus (2197 (2015)), so that a fair and durable comprehensive settlement can be achieved through your good offices mission in Cyprus without further delay. As the Turkish Cypriot side, we are committed to maintaining our constructive and positive stance and encourage our Greek Cypriot neighbours to follow a similar path.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative

United Nations A/69/762–S/2015/93

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 February 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda items 14, 66 and 107

Culture of peace

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 6 February 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the letter, dated 29 January 2015, addressed to you by M. Javad Zarif, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on attempts in parts of the world to spread Islamophobia (see annex I), together with the message, dated 21 January 2015, of Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to the youth in Europe and North America (see annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14, 66 and 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hossein **Dehghani**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

15-01603 (E) 130215

Please recycle

Annex I to the letter dated 6 February 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 29 January 2015 from M. Javad Zarif, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to the Secretary-General

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

I wish to draw your kind attention to the quite unsettling and pervasive manifestations of Islamophobia, which have further escalated in the aftermath of the recent terrorist acts in Paris. The unjustifiable killings by members of an infamous violent extremist group — whose raison d'être and emergence recently as a player in our region is known to all — have been condemned by Muslims across the globe, in clear and unequivocal terms, including by Governments, religious institutions and authorities, civil society and prominent individuals. The fact that such senseless resorts to violence have no place in Islam and its exalted teachings, nor are they acceptable to Muslims, is not in doubt; notwithstanding the campaign by the perpetrators and promoters of Islamophobia that tries to depict otherwise.

The issue for us, in the Islamic Republic, and in the larger Muslim world, is the prevalence of double standards when it comes to the question of the proclaimed defence of the universally respected principle of "freedom of expression". You might find it of interest that in 2008, a cartoonist from the same magazine was instructed by the magazine's editor to write a letter of apology for what was perceived to be anti-Semitic, and was summarily fired when he refused. No such approach or resolve has yet been seen in the case of frequent frivolous caricatures defaming Islam and desecrating Islamic values, which appeared in that magazine and other similar publications in Europe, leading to exacerbated tension with the Muslim community in France and the Islamic world. As we all have ruefully witnessed in recent times, in various societies in the Western world, whether by political quarters or personalities, the media or the virtual world, open assault on the religious values of Muslims, be it the person of the Prophet Mohammad, the Holy Qur'an or the Islamic teachings and values, has regrettably become the order of the day.

This inherently dangerous phenomenon poses a serious threat to international peace and security and to the acutely needed ambiance of humane, peaceful inter-State and inter-people relations and the requisite recourse, by all, to dialogue, understanding and tolerance between and among the plurality of ethnic, religious and racial communities in our world today.

Beyond the immediate and necessary action to denounce and condemn acts of verbal or physical violence, the West, and Europe in particular, now need to undertake a soul-searching exercise as to the underlying reasons why quite a sizeable number of individuals and groups espousing extremist ideologies and engaged in acts of brutal terror and heinous violence, in Europe and on a much bigger scale in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, happen to be mostly second-generation Europeans. This rather bizarre and seemingly inexplicable phenomenon cannot be a mere coincidence, nor can it be easily dismissed or pushed under the rug; it is part and parcel of the current European political landscape. It betrays signs

of a deeper sociopolitical malaise in the societies concerned, and especially in the policies in place as regards Muslim minorities and their values and sanctities.

Recent analyses, prompted in large measure by the high rate of terrorist recruitments in Europe and North America, point in the direction of a systematic failure of these societies, which has led to marginalization, alienation and disenfranchisement of these communities and their members, most notably the second generation, born, raised and educated in Western societies. It is bewildering, and equally frightening, that Da'esh terrorists, beheading innocent civilians and dangling with self-satisfying depravity the heads of the murdered hostages, just happen to be speaking European languages with a native accent. Pointing fingers of accusation towards others, whether Muslim countries, certain Governments whose policies and politics might be found disagreeable or, much worse, Islam as a faith, even if politically correct domestically and of instantaneous or short-term benefit, is simply unconvincing and incapable of addressing serious problems at the societal and now global levels.

In writing this letter, Mr. Secretary-General, I do not intend to lament obvious manifestations of double standards or find fault with highly sanctioned policies by this or that Western Government or society. Rather, I share this concern with you with a more serious objective in mind Considering the institutional capabilities of the United Nations, and as a career multilateral diplomat who still believes in the substantial potentials of the Organization, I tend to remain hopeful that the United Nations and its capacity and mechanisms can be brought to bear on an issue of immense international impact and reverberation. Two Iranian proposals, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, "Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations" (resolution 56/6) and "A world against violence and violent extremism" (resolution 68/127), can provide an appropriate institutional framework for this endeavour. More recently, in a message that I have the privilege to enclose, Ayatollah Khamenei has taken the lead in initiating dialogue with youth in the West on this cardinal issue.

I strongly believe we urgently need to draw on our collective wisdom, at the level of the entire international community, to explore practical ways and means in this regard.

Looking forward to be advised of your resolute initiative, and underlining my readiness for further exchange of views on this topical issue, allow me, Mr. Secretary-General, to assure you of my highest consideration.

Annex II to the letter dated 6 February 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Message dated 21 January 2015 from Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to youth in Europe and North America

In the name of God, the Beneficent, the Merciful

To the Youth in Europe and North America,

The recent events in France and similar ones in some other Western countries have convinced me to directly talk to you about them. I am addressing you (the youth) not because I overlook your parents, but rather because the future of your nations and countries will be in your hands, and I also find that the sense of quest for truth is more vigorous and attentive in your hearts.

I do not address your politicians and statesmen either in this message because I believe that they have consciously separated the route of politics from the path of righteousness and truth.

I would like to talk to you about Islam, particularly the image that is presented to you as Islam. Many attempts have been made over the past two decades, almost since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, to place this great religion in the place of a horrifying enemy. The provocation of a feeling of horror and hatred and its utilization has unfortunately a long record in the political history of the West.

I don't want to deal herein with the different phobias with which the Western nations have thus far been indoctrinated. A cursory review of recent critical studies of history would bring home to you the fact that the Western Governments' insincere and hypocritical treatment of other nations and cultures has been censured in new historiographies.

The histories of the United States and Europe show that they are ashamed of slavery, embarrassed by the colonial period and chagrined at the oppression of people of colour and non-Christians. Your researchers and historians are deeply ashamed of the bloodshed wrought in the name of religion between the Catholics and Protestants or in the name of nationality and ethnicity during the First and Second World Wars. This approach is admirable.

By mentioning a fraction of this long list, I don't want to reproach history, rather I would like you to ask your intellectuals why the public conscience in the West awakens and comes to its senses only after a delay of several decades or centuries. Why should the revision of collective conscience apply to the distant past and not to the current problems? Why is it that attempts are made to inhibit public awareness regarding an important issue such as the treatment of Islamic culture and thought?

You know well that humiliation and spreading hatred and illusionary fear of the "other" have been the common base of all those oppressive profiteers. Now I would like you to ask yourself why the old policy of spreading "phobia" and hatred has targeted Islam and Muslims with an unprecedented intensity. Why does the power structure in the world want Islamic thought to be marginalized and remain latent? What concepts and values in Islam disturb the programmes of the super-Powers and

what interests are safeguarded in the shadow of distorting the image of Islam? Hence, my first request is: study and research the incentives behind this widespread tarnishing of the image of Islam.

My second request is: in reaction to the flood of prejudgements and disinformation campaigns, try to gain a direct and first-hand knowledge of this religion. The right logic requires that you understand the nature and essence of what they are frightening you about and want you to keep away from.

I don't insist that you accept my reading or any other reading of Islam. What I want to say is: don't allow this dynamic and effective reality in today's world to be introduced to you through resentments and prejudices. Don't allow them to hypocritically introduce their own recruited terrorists as representatives of Islam.

Receive knowledge of Islam from its primary and original sources. Gain information about Islam through the Qur'an and the life of its great Prophet. I would like to ask you whether you have directly read the Qur'an of the Muslims. Have you studied the teachings of the Prophet of Islam and his humane, ethical doctrines? Have you ever received the message of Islam from any sources other than the media?

Have you ever asked yourself how and on the basis of which values has Islam established the greatest scientific and intellectual civilization of the world and raised the most distinguished scientists and intellectuals throughout several centuries?

I would like you not to allow the derogatory and offensive manufactured images to create an emotional gulf between you and reality, taking away the possibility of an impartial judgement from you. Today, the communication media have removed the geographical borders. Hence, don't allow them to besiege you within fabricated mental borders.

Although no one can individually fill the gaps created, each one of you can construct a bridge of thought and fairness over the gaps to illuminate yourself and your surrounding environment. While this preplanned challenge between Islam and you, the youth, is undesirable, it can raise new questions in your curious and inquiring minds. Attempts to find answers to these questions will provide you with an appropriate opportunity to discover new truths.

Therefore, don't miss the opportunity to gain a proper, correct and unbiased understanding of Islam so that, hopefully, due to your sense of responsibility towards the truth, future generations may write the history of this current interaction between Islam and the West with a clearer conscience and less resentment.

United Nations S/2015/94

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 February 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 6 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 5 February 2015 from the Special Representative of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces, Najib Ghadbian, in relation to the implementation of Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alya Ahmed S. **Al-Thani**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-01615 (E) 090215

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 6 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the people of Syria and the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces, it is my grave responsibility to draw to your attention the Syrian regime's systematic use of chemical weapons in civilian-occupied areas, and the urgent need for the imposition of Chapter VII measures, as required by the Security Council in its resolution 2118 (2013).

On 4 February 2015, the Executive Council of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) adopted its decision on the reports of the OPCW fact-finding mission in Syria. The Executive Council thereby confirmed the illegal use of deadly chemical agents throughout Syria during the spring and summer of 2014 (EC-M-48/DEC.1, dated 4 February 2015), expressing "serious concern" regarding the systematic use of chlorine gas by Syrian regime forces.

The OPCW decision was agreed on the basis of the reports of the OPCW fact-finding mission in Syria (S/1191/2014, dated 16 June 2014; S/1212/2014, dated 10 September 2014; and S/1230/2014, dated 18 December 2014). These reports found "compelling confirmation" that the toxic chemical chlorine gas was used "systematically and repeatedly" as a weapon of war in the opposition-held villages of Talmenes, Al Tamanah and Kafr Zita from April to August 2014. Victim accounts and the testimonies of medical personnel involved in administering treatment reported symptoms compatible with exposure to chemical agents, including vomiting, eye and skin irritation, choking and other respiratory problems. At least 12 people died as a result of these attacks, and as many as 480 others were injured.

There can no longer be any doubt: the Syrian regime bears full responsibility for the use of chlorine gas in Syria. As the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic confirmed in its eighth report on the human rights situation in Syria, "Government forces used chlorine gas, an illegal weapon" in Syria (A/HRC/27/60, dated 13 August 2014). The commission of inquiry furthermore determined that the chemical agent chlorine was deployed via "barrel bombs from government helicopters flying overhead". Only the Syrian regime boasts helicopters — thus underlining Syrian regime culpability for the illegal use of deadly chemical agents in Syria.

The use of chlorine gas by Syrian regime forces violates international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), in which members of the Security Council unanimously determined that the use of chemical weapons constitutes a threat to international peace and security and decided that the "Syrian Arab Republic shall not use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons". The use of deadly chemical agents also violates the Syrian regime's accession to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, which entered into force on 14 October 2013.

To date, the Syrian regime has not been held accountable for its illegal and repeated use of chemical weapons. To the contrary, regime forces have been permitted to kill, maim and injure Syrian civilians with impunity. It is time to change this.

The Syrian regime must face consequences for its deadly use of chemical weapons, including through the imposition of clear punitive sanctions aimed at deterring further atrocities by Syrian regime forces. Only the imposition of meaningful sanctions employed by the Security Council will stop the Syrian regime's chemical weapons attacks and deter future assaults that could imperil the lives of innocent civilians. Sanctions will also send a clear signal to the Syrian regime that its relentless efforts to kill, torture and eliminate those Syrians who dare to oppose its deadly politics will no longer be tolerated by the international community.

The need for Security Council action is not merely morally justified, it is legally required under paragraph 21 of Council resolution 2118 (2013), in which it is determined that the Council will impose measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in the case of non-compliance by anyone in the Syrian Arab Republic. Failure to enforce this resolution threatens not only to imperil the safety and security of Syrian civilians, it heightens the risk that deadly chemical agents may one day fall into the hands of terrorist groups. On behalf of the people of Syria, I ask that you act with urgency to ensure the full enforcement of Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) and end the cycle of impunity that has cost the lives of far too many of my compatriots.

(*Signed*) Najib **Ghadbian**
Special Representative of the Syrian Coalition to the United Nations

United Nations S/2015/95

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 February 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 6 February 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to hereby convey to you a communication, dated 4 February 2015, which I received from the Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Ahmet Üzümcü (see annex). The communication transmits the decision of the Executive Council of OPCW regarding the reports of the OPCW fact-finding mission that is looking into allegations of the use of toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.

I should be grateful if you could bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-01717 (E) 110215

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Annex

I am attaching hereto a copy of a decision, adopted by the Executive Council of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on 4 February 2015, on the reports of the OPCW fact-finding mission in the Syrian Arab Republic.

As you will see in the decision, the Executive Council notes my statement that I will include the reports of the fact-finding mission, along with information on any discussions within the Executive Council on the work of the mission, as part of my monthly reports that I forward to the Security Council. In this context, you may wish to share the decision with the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmet **Üzümcü**

Enclosure

Decision

Reports of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) fact-finding mission in the Syrian Arab Republic

The Executive Council,

Underlining that the use of any chemical weapons by anyone under any circumstances would be reprehensible and completely contrary to the legal norms and standards of the international community,

Recalling the determination of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Convention") "for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of the use of chemical weapons", through the implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Cognizant of the reports of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) fact-finding mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (S/1191/2014, dated 16 June 2014; S/1212/2014, dated 10 September 2014; and S/1230/2014, dated 18 December 2014), created by the Director-General to establish the facts surrounding the allegations of the use of toxic chemicals, reportedly chlorine, for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic, and of the fact that the Director-General transmitted the reports to the United Nations Secretary-General, while noting that in the Executive Council diverse views were expressed with regard to these reports,

Noting the statement of the Director-General to this meeting that he intends to include the reports of the fact-finding mission, along with information on the discussion thereof in the Executive Council, as part of the Director-General's monthly reports to the Security Council, made through the Secretary-General pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013),

Mindful that the task of the fact-finding mission does not include the question of attributing responsibility for the alleged use,

Mindful of the letter of the Director-General dated 3 October 2013, transmitting United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), dated 27 September 2013,

Expressing appreciation to the fact-finding mission personnel for their courage and dedication in carrying out their assignment,

Expressing support for the continuation of the work of the fact-finding mission, in particular studying all available information relating to allegations of use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, including that provided by the Syrian Arab Republic as well as by others,

Hereby:

1. *Expresses serious concern* regarding the findings of the fact-finding mission, made with a high degree of confidence, that chlorine had been used as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic in the villages of Talmenes, Al Tamanah, and Kafr Zita from April to August 2014;

2. *Reaffirms its condemnation*, in the strongest possible terms, of the use of chemical weapons by anyone under any circumstances;

3. *Emphasizes* that any use of chemical weapons anywhere, at any time, by anyone, under any circumstances is unacceptable and would violate international law;

4. *Expresses its strong conviction* that those individuals responsible for the use of chemical weapons should be held accountable;

5. *Requests* the Director-General to provide the Executive Council at its next regular session with information on the progress of the fact-finding mission as well as on specific plans, schedules and their implementation;

6. *Calls upon* all parties that will be addressed by the fact-finding mission to extend their full cooperation to the mission to ensure that it completes its work safely and effectively.

United Nations A/69/770–S/2015/96

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
11 February 2015
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 107
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 5 February 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The early morning hours of Thursday, 5 February 2015, marked the start of yet another violent, bloody day for Damascus. Scores of missiles and mortar shells were fired indiscriminately at the city just as children and students were setting out for their schools and universities, and employees for their places of work. On that day, armed terrorist groups fired more than 115 shells at Damascus, 6 missiles at the city Ladhiqiyah and 9 missiles at the city of Aleppo. Those shells and missiles, which were of various calibres, struck the homes of peaceful civilians and their children's schools and universities, as well as Government facilities, diplomatic missions and the headquarters of international organizations. Preliminary figures indicate that 26 persons were killed in the attack and another 48 injured, including children, women and elderly persons (the names of those killed and injured can be found in the annex to this letter). The attack also caused substantial material damage, the extent of which is currently being assessed.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic recalls that, on 3 February 2015, the terrorist Zahran Allush, who heads the terrorist group known as Army of Islam, which is armed and funded by Saudi Arabia, in particular, with the support of a number of Western States, declared via social media networks that all of Damascus is a military zone and a theatre of operations. He went on to demand that, from Wednesday morning until further notice, all civilians, members of diplomatic missions, schoolchildren and university students should not go near any Government facilities or checkpoints, pass by Government vehicles or move about the city's streets during working hours.

The bombardment of Damascus at 7.30 a.m., the peak hour of daily civilian activity, demonstrates the savagery and criminality of those groups, which certain regional and international Powers are still attempting to protect. They are also seeking to prevent those groups' supporters from being held accountable and to ensure that those groups are not added to the list of terrorist entities maintained by

the Security Council, under the pretext that they are "moderate, armed opposition groups". Anyone who strives to counter terrorism has the right to question how logical it is to continue designating them as "moderate opposition groups" in view of the crimes against humanity they have committed and the barrage of missiles they fired indiscriminately at peaceful Damascus that struck women and elderly persons, even in their homes. Some of the missiles fell a few metres away from the premises of the Indonesian Embassy, while others struck the College of Education and the College of Economics of Damascus University, the Andalus private school and children and innocent civilians in the bedrooms of their homes.

These latest acts of terrorism are the continuation of a series of similar explosions and acts of terrorism that have been carried out in Aleppo and Ladhiqiyah governorates by such armed terrorist groups as Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, the Nusrah Front, the Army of Islam, the Hazm Movement and the Levant Front, as well as other terrorist organizations that are affiliated with Al-Qaida and in the pay of regimes from the region and beyond, in particular those of Israel, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. Those acts of terrorism are also in line with a series of savage crimes that were recently committed, including the slaughter of Japanese nationals Kenji Goto and Haruna Yukawa, and the burning alive of Jordanian pilot Mu'adh al-Kasasbah. Syria has repeatedly warned of the threat that those armed terrorist groups pose to international and regional security and stability. It has also warned against continued State support of terrorism, the grave consequences of which will not be confined to Syria. Its raging fire will spread even to those States that support, fund and arm terrorists. The recent crimes that occurred in France and elsewhere confirm the soundness of the position and vision of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, and the need for the States of the world to cooperate and coordinate with it in order to counter terrorism.

In view of the systematic and savage crimes committed by armed terrorist groups, some of which we recounted earlier, and their expanding reach, the Security Council and the Secretary-General must shoulder their responsibilities by condemning those acts of terrorism and coordinating and cooperating with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in its war against terrorism. They must also put pressure on those States that sponsor terrorism, some of which we mentioned earlier, to desist immediately from supporting, funding and training those armed terrorist groups that have become known for their savagery, barbarism and blind extremism, and to put pressure on those States also to close the camps in which the members of those terrorist gangs are trained. At the same time, measures must be taken to prevent and bring an end to the flow of foreign terrorist fighters into Syria, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 2178 (2014). The Security Council must also add the Army of Islam, the Islamic Front and other terrorist organizations to the list of terrorist entities.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic affirms that such acts of terrorism will not lessen the determination of the Syrian people, Government and army to fight terrorism and terrorist groups. Nor will the Syrian people, Government and army allow such acts to frighten and terrorize them and bring life to a standstill. For four years, they have held out in the face of an intense campaign of terrorism aimed at undermining the values, principles, tolerance and the very existence of this proud people.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Haydar **Ali Ahmad**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 February 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Governorate	*No. of shells and missiles*	*Names of persons killed*	*Names of persons injured*
Damascus	115 shells	1. Ghassan al-Tabba'	1. Haytham Hamud
		2. Abdulrahim Ibrahim	2. Salih 'Awwad
		3. Muhammad Ghanim al-Samman	3. Talal 'Awwad
		4. Milhim Munawwar	4. Sulayman Khunayfis
		5. Wa'il Hayal	5. Asma' al-Kharrat
		6. Khatim 'Isa	6. Ghazal Jubul
			7. Muhammad al-Qadi
			8. 'Imad al-'Ubayd
			9. Muhammad Fayyad
			10. Ghassan al-Talh
			11. Ahmad Abdulqadir
			12. 'Imad Tahhan
			13. Dharifah Mallak
			14. Salih Salih
			15. Muhammad Khayyat
			16. Zuhayr Hinaydi
			17. Husayn Qalushah
			18. Wai'l Fayyad
			19. Khaldun al-'Uqlah
			20. Mahir Sa'd al-Din
			21. Nabil 'Ammar
			22. Ayman al-Banna
			23. Khalid Jamil
Ladhiqiyah	6 missiles	–	1. Haytham Nuri Fadil
			2. Jawlanah Ali

Governorate	*No. of shells and missiles*	*Names of persons killed*	*Names of persons injured*
			3. Muhammad Ali al-Saghir
			4. Muhammad Ma'ruf
Aleppo	9 missiles	1. Musa'id Nashat Abu Sa'b	1. Conscript Muhammad Barudi
		2. Muhannad al-'Abud	2. Conscript Muhammad al-Hajjar
		3. Ahmad Salmani	3. Kawthar Sulayman
		4. Jamil Mulayhis	4. Nur al-Musa
		5. Abdullatif Rayhawi	5. 'Amr al-'Umari
		6. Abdulhadi Qal'ah	6. Aryan Muhammad
		7. Abdulhay al-Saqqa	7. Nazili 'Uthman
		8. Ayman al-Saqqa	8. Lava Fawzi
		9. Yahya Katu'	9. Nur al-Musa
		10. Salim Rayhawi	10. Jamilah al-Bahij
		11. Ahmad Hamshu	11. Wala' Fakhur
		12. Muhammad al-Dibsh	12. Abdullah Sarwaji
		13. Muhammad Jum'ah	13. Sabah Sarwaji
		14. Muhammad al-Kadhim	14. Muhammad Ways
		15. Sa'id Mu'adh	15. Ra'id Zu'aytar
		16. 'Amir al-Muhammad	16. Conscript Ahmad Manafikhi
		17. Muhammad Daqqaq	17. Mustafa Hajj Muhammad
		18. Jasim Ibrahim	18. Akram al-Mahmud
		19. Firas Yasin	19. Wa'il Da'bul
		20. Muhammad 'Izzu	20. Kawthar Sulayman
			21. Muhammad Ghayth

United Nations S/2015/97

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 February 2015

Original: English

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements of its President concerning Sudan,

Reaffirming its commitment to the cause of peace throughout Sudan, to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Sudan, and to the full and timely implementation of resolution 1591 (2005), and recalling the importance of the principles of good neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region, and *recalling* that the Government of Sudan bears the primary responsibility for protecting all populations within its territory, with respect for the rule of law, international human rights law and international humanitarian law,

Reiterating the need for an end to the violence and continued abuses in Darfur, *underscoring* the importance of fully addressing the root causes of the conflict in the search for a sustainable peace, and *recognizing* that the Darfur conflict cannot be resolved militarily and a durable solution can only be obtained through an inclusive political process,

Noting the importance of the work of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP), the aims of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD), and the stated commitment of the Government of Sudan to an inclusive national dialogue building on the AUHIP's ongoing peace efforts, and *calling* for an environment conducive to that national dialogue,

Expressing deep concern at the increased violence and insecurity in Darfur in recent months, including fighting between the government and armed groups and inter-communal fighting, *expressing deep concern* that such violence has had an adverse effect on the security situation, has contributed to the significant increase in the number of internally displaced persons observed in 2014, and continues to restrict humanitarian access to conflict areas where vulnerable civilian populations reside, and *reaffirming* the crucial need to address the urgent humanitarian crisis faced by the people of Darfur, including by facilitating safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access to all areas by humanitarian agencies and personnel, consistent with the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and the relevant provisions of international law,

Please recycle

Emphasizing the imperative for all armed actors to refrain from all acts of violence against civilians, in particular members of vulnerable groups such as women and children, and to end all violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and *further emphasizing* that some of these acts may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity under international law,

Expressing concern about the external links, in particular military, between non-signatory armed groups in Darfur and groups outside Darfur, and demanding that direct or indirect military support for such armed groups in Darfur ceases, and *condemning* actions by any armed group aimed at forced overthrow of the Government of Sudan, noting there is no military solution to the conflict in Sudan,

Demanding that the parties to the conflict exercise restraint and cease military action of all kind, including aerial bombardments,

Recalling its resolution 2117 (2013) and *expressing concern* at the threat to peace and security in Darfur arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and the use of such weapons against civilians affected by armed conflict, and the continued threats to civilians posed by unexploded ordnance,

Deploring the continued violations of resolution 1591 (2005) by the Government of Sudan, including its Rapid Support Forces (RSF), and government-affiliated armed groups involving the routine movement of weapons and ammunition into Darfur, without prior authorization of the 1591 committee,

Demanding an immediate and complete cessation by all parties to the armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians, recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, other violations and abuses against children, and indiscriminate attacks on civilians, in line with all relevant resolutions on these issues,

Reaffirming its concern over the negative effect of ongoing violence in Darfur on the stability of Sudan as a whole, as well as the region, *welcoming* the ongoing good relations between Sudan and Chad, and *encouraging* Sudan and the countries of the region to continue to cooperate in order to achieve peace and stability in Darfur and the wider region,

Deploring the violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses committed by Government of Sudan security forces, their proxies, and armed groups, including those opposing the Government of Sudan, especially at the Khor Abeche Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp and at Taweisha, North Darfur, as reported by the Panel of Experts,

Expresses concern at the continued obstacles imposed by the Government of Sudan on the work of the Panel of Experts during the course of its mandate, including restrictions to the freedom of movement of the Panel of Experts, and limitations on access to areas of armed conflict and areas of reported violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law,

Welcoming improved cooperation between the Government of Sudan and the Panel of Experts, *encouraging* increased cooperation by the Government of Sudan to accede to requests from the Panel for access to areas of armed conflict and for information, and *reiterating* its call on all parties in Darfur to cooperate fully with the mission, including by ensuring its free and unfettered access,

Recalling the 12 December 2014 report (S/2015/31) by the Panel of Experts, and *expressing its intent* to further study, through the Committee, the Panel's recommendations and to consider appropriate next steps,

Emphasizing the need to respect the provisions of the United Nations Charter concerning privileges and immunities, and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, as applicable to United Nations operations and persons engaged in such operations,

Noting the critical importance of effective implementation of the sanctions regime, including the key role that neighbouring states, as well as regional and subregional organizations can play in this regard, and *encouraging* efforts to further enhance cooperation,

Reminding all States, particularly States in the region, including the Government of Sudan, of the obligations contained in resolutions 1556 (2004), 1591 (2005), and 1945 (2010), in particular those obligations relating to arms and related materiel,

Calling on the Government of Sudan to fulfil all its commitments, including lifting the state of emergency in Darfur, allowing free expression and undertaking effective efforts to ensure accountability for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, by whomsoever perpetrated,

Noting that acts of hostility, violence or intimidation against the civilian population, including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in Darfur, endanger or undermine the Parties' commitment to a complete and durable cessation of hostilities, and would be inconsistent with the aims of the DDPD,

Determining that the situation in Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts, originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) and previously extended by resolutions 1651 (2005), 1665 (2006), 1713 (2006), 1779 (2007), 1841 (2008), and 1891 (2009), 1945 (2010), 1982 (2011), 2035 (2012), 2091 (2013), and 2138 (2014) until 12 March 2016, *expresses its intent* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 12 February 2016, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures, including basing arrangements, as expeditiously as possible;

2. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide no later than 12 August 2015, a midterm update on its work to the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591 (2005) (hereinafter "the Committee") and a final report no later than 15 January 2016 to the Council with its findings and recommendations;

3. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide updates every three months to the Committee regarding its activities, including Panel travel, and *requests* that any obstacles encountered to the fulfilment of its mandate, as well as violations of any part of the sanctions regime be reported immediately;

4. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to report, in the timeframe identified in paragraph 3, on the implementation and effectiveness of paragraph 10 of resolution 1945 (2010);

5. *Reiterates* its support for the efforts of the United Nations/African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Secretary-General, the African Union High Level Implementation Panel on Sudan (AUHIP), the Joint Special Representative, and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Darfur;

Arms Embargo

6. *Expresses its concern* that the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Sudan of technical assistance and support, including training, financial or other assistance and the provision of spare parts, weapons systems and related materiel, could be used by the Government of Sudan to support military aircraft being used in violation of resolutions 1556 (2005) and 1591 (2005), including those aircraft identified by the panel, and urges all States to be mindful of this risk in light of the measures contained in resolution 1591 (2005);

7. *Recalls* the Government of Sudan's obligations under resolution 1591 (2005), including the requirement to request advance approval from the Committee for the movement of military equipment and supplies into the Darfur region;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of Sudan to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in Darfur, which also contributes to instability in the region, and *further* to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons, and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition;

9. *Expresses* its concern that certain items continue to be converted for military purposes and transferred to Darfur, and urges all States to be mindful of this risk in light of the measures contained in resolution 1591 (2005);

Implementation

10. *Condemns* the continued violations of the measures contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004) and paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), as updated in paragraph 9 of resolution 1945 (2010) and 4 of resolution 2035 (2012) and *directs* the Committee, in line with its mandate and guidelines, to consult as soon as possible with any Member State about which the Committee deems there is credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the State is facilitating such violations or any other acts of non-compliance with these measures;

11. *Expresses its concern* that the travel ban and asset freeze on designated individuals is not being implemented by all Member States, *requests* the Panel to share with the Committee any information regarding possible non-compliance with the travel ban and asset freeze as soon as possible, and *directs* the Committee to respond effectively to any reports of non-compliance by Member States with paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005) and resolution 1672 (2006), including by engaging immediately with all relevant parties;

12. *Reiterates* that all States, particularly those in the region, shall take the necessary measures to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of all persons as designated by the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 3 of

resolution 1591 (2005), and *calls upon* the Government of Sudan to enhance cooperation and information sharing with other States in this regard;

13. *Urges* all States, in particular those in the region, to report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement measures imposed by resolutions 1591 (2005) and 1556 (2004), including imposition of targeted measures;

14. *Expresses its intention*, following the midterm update, to review the state of implementation, including obstacles to full and effective implementation of the measures, imposed in resolution 1591 (2005) and 1945 (2010), with a view to ensuring full compliance;

15. *Regrets* that some individuals of the Government of Sudan and armed groups in Darfur continue to commit violence against civilians, impede the peace process, and disregard the demands of the Council, *expresses its intention* to impose targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005), and *encourages* the Panel of Experts, in coordination with the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation, to provide to the Committee when appropriate the names of any individuals, groups, or entities that may meet the listing criteria;

16. *Deplores* the attacks against UNAMID and *calls upon* the Government of Sudan to swiftly investigate and bring the perpetrators to justice, taking into account the findings of the 2014 final report of the Panel of Experts, and reaffirms its deep condolences to the Governments and families of those killed;

17. *Condemns* the use of civilian establishments, in particular the camps for internally displaced persons, by the armed groups, including those opposing the Government of Sudan, to gain a military advantage in a manner that places the civilians and civilian objects at risk from the dangers arising from armed conflict;

18. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to continue to investigate the financing and role of armed, military, and political groups in attacks against UNAMID personnel in Darfur;

19. *Recalls* that individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and may therefore meet the designation criteria provided for in paragraphs 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005), and *expresses its intention* to impose targeted sanctions on individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks;

Cooperation

20. *Insists that* the Government of Sudan remove all restrictions, limitations and bureaucratic impediments imposed on the work of the Panel of Experts, including by issuing timely multiple-entry visas to all members of the Panel of Experts for the duration of its mandate, and by waiving the requirement of Darfur travel permits for said Panel members, and, enhance its cooperation and information sharing with the Panel and allow the Panel free and unfettered access to all of Darfur;

21. *Urges* the Government of Sudan respond to the Committee requests on measures put in place to protect civilians in various parts of Darfur, including those affected by new displacements; investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for unlawful killings of civilians and other human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including

investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for attacks against peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel; and the situation of civilian populations in areas such as eastern Jebel Marra and especially those areas in North Darfur where the Panel of Experts, UNAMID and humanitarian agencies and personnel have been denied access, and measures taken to allow timely, safe, and unhindered access for humanitarian relief to these areas, in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law, and the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence;

22. *Welcomes* the Committee's work, which has drawn on the reports of the Panel and taken advantage of the work done in other fora, and *urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, the African Union and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1591 (2005), resolution 1556 (2004), and resolution 1945 (2010) and to provide timely responses to information requests;

23. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to continue to coordinate its activities as appropriate with the operations of the United Nations/African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), with international efforts to promote a political process in Darfur, and with other Panels or Groups of Experts, established by the Security Council, as relevant to the implementation of its mandate;

24. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to assess in its midterm update and final report progress towards reducing violations by all parties of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2005), paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), and paragraph 10 of resolution 1945 (2010), and progress towards removing impediments to the political process, threats to stability in Darfur and the region; violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights, including those that involve attacks on the civilian population, sexual- and gender-based violence and violations and abuses against children, and other violations of the above-mentioned resolutions, and to provide the Committee with information on the individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591;

Sanctions Committee

25. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Committee to encourage dialogue with interested Member States, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such States to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the measures and further encourages the Committee to continue its dialogue with UNAMID;

26. *Emphasizes* the importance of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States, as may be necessary, in order to ensure full implementation of the measures set forth in this resolution;

27. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2015/98

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 February 2015

Original: English

Identical letters dated 9 February 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to the identical letters dated 28 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2015/65), I wish to draw your attention to the following:

In his identical letters, the representative of Israel has the audacity to call the occupied Syrian Golan "Israel's Golan Heights" in blatant contradiction of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant United Nations resolutions, including resolution 497 (1981) that confirmed that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and has no validity whatsoever. The occupied Syrian Golan is and will remain an integral part of the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Israel must withdraw fully from it to the line of 4 June 1967.

While the representative of Israel has referred to "violations of the 1974 separation of forces agreement", it becomes pretty clear that Israel is the party who is violating the Agreement by its repeated aggressions against the territory and sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic and by providing various types of direct support to armed terrorist groups including the "Nusrah Front" — which is an offshoot of Al-Qaida — in the area of separation in the occupied Syrian Golan, as confirmed by the recent reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. The Israeli support to Al-Qaida-linked terrorists is not only a dangerous violation of the Disengagement Agreement of 1974, but is also, indeed, a grave violation of Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism, in particular resolution 2170 (2014).

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic again calls upon the Security Council to live up to its responsibilities by taking immediate actions to bring an end to Israel's occupation of the Syrian Golan, to compel Israel to withdraw fully from it to the line of 4 June 1967 in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 497 (1981) and, also, to compel Israel to stop its support

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to terrorist groups and to put an end to its aggressions against Syria that threaten to explode the whole region.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali Ahmad **Haydar**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/69/767–S/2015/99

General Assembly
Security Council

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9 February 2015

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 32
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 5 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instruction of my Government, I am writing to convey Armenia's grave concern about the significant increase in violations of the ceasefire regime by the armed forces of Azerbaijan on the line of contact between Nagorno Karabakh and Azerbaijan and across the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The extensive use of grenade launchers and mortars by the Azerbaijani armed forces is a matter of particular concern. It claims more casualties and destruction and is a new tactic aimed at further escalating the situation. Over the past two months the armed forces of Azerbaijan have been consistently conducting provocative subversive operations and shelling across the border and the line of contact, terrorizing the civilian population of the bordering villages.

Since the beginning of 2015, Azerbaijan has violated the ceasefire regime 2,784 times. The total number of casualties of the armed forces of Armenia and the defence forces of Nagorno Karabakh during the period from 1 January to 31 January 2015 stands at 8. There were also 12 wounded. One civilian was killed over this period. Armenia fully shares the concern of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group co-chairs on the present escalation of tensions, as reflected in their statement of 27 January 2015. Despite this statement, Azerbaijan ignored the call and doubled the intensive violations of the ceasefire regime.

Armenia deplores Azerbaijan's continued policy of escalating the situation on the ground while refusing to demonstrate political will to achieve progress in the negotiations for the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict mediated by the Russian Federation, the United States of America and France (the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs). Furthermore, Azerbaijan has refused to agree to the confidence-building measures proposed by the Minsk Group co-chair countries and supported by the Secretary-General. Due to its consistent insistence on "all or nothing" in the negotiations, wrongfully hoping to clinch more concessions,

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Azerbaijan bears full responsibility for the lack of progress in the peace process and consequently for the raising of tensions.

Armenia has continuously drawn the attention of the international community to the adventurous policy pursued by Azerbaijan and has stressed the importance of exerting a sobering effect on Baku so that it may refrain from its policy of acting against the calls of the international community.

In its statement of 27 January 2015, the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs called on Azerbaijan to observe its commitments to a peaceful resolution of the conflict and to abide by the terms of the ceasefire agreement, and reminded Azerbaijan that violence undermines efforts to bring about peace. They also expressed concern about Azerbaijan's criticism of the negotiation process, the role of the Minsk Group co-chairs and the duties of the OSCE monitors.

Armenia is committed to achieving a durable peace and stability and security in the region and will continue to invest its utmost efforts towards the settlement of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict exclusively through peaceful means and on the basis of the purposes, principles and norms reflected in the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act and the provisions of the statements of the Presidents of the Minsk Group co-chair countries made at L'Aquila, Italy; Muskoka, Canada; Deauville, France; Los Cabos, Mexico; and Enniskillen, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

I kindly request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2015/100

Security Council

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12 February 2015

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Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed,

Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, stressing in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in leading and coordinating this effort,

Emphasizing that sanctions are an important tool under the Charter of the United Nations in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security including countering terrorism, and *underlining* the importance of prompt and effective implementation of relevant resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) as key instruments in the fight against terrorism,

Recalling its Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011), 2161 (2014), 2170 (2014), and 2178 (2014) and its Presidential Statements of 28 July 2014 and 19 November 2014, including its stated intention to consider additional measures to disrupt oil trade by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Daesh), Al-Nusrah Front (ANF) and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, as a source of terrorism financing,

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Recognizing the importance of the role that financial sanctions play in disrupting ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and emphasizing also the need for a comprehensive approach to fully disrupt ISIL and ANF that integrates multilateral strategies with national action by Member States,

Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, and reaffirming further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, or civilization,

Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States, and international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate the terrorist threat,

Expressing, in this regard, its deep appreciation for Arab League Resolution 7804 (7 September 2014), the Paris Statement (15 September 2014), the FATF statement on countering the financing of ISIL (24 October 2014) and the Manama declaration on countering terrorist finance (9 November 2014),

Reaffirming its resolution 1373 (2001) and in particular its decisions that all States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists,

Recognizing the significant need to build capacities of Member States to counter terrorism and terrorist finance,

Reiterating its deep concern that oilfields and their related infrastructure, as well as other infrastructure such as dams and power plants, controlled by ISIL, ANF and potentially other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, are generating a significant portion of the groups' income, alongside extortion, private foreign donations, kidnap ransoms and stolen money from the territory they control, which support their recruitment efforts and strengthen their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks,

Condemning in the strongest terms abductions of women and children, *expressing outrage* at their exploitation and abuse, including rape, sexual abuse, forced marriage, committed by ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and encouraging all state and non-state actors with evidence to bring it to the attention of the Council, along with any information that human trafficking may support the perpetrators financially,

Reaffirming the obligation of Member States to freeze without delay funds and other financial assets or economic resources of persons who commit, or attempt to commit, terrorist acts or participate in or facilitate the commission of terrorist acts; of entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons; and of persons and entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of such persons and entities, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons and associated persons and entities,

Expressing its concern that economic resources such as oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material, other natural resources including precious metals such as gold, silver, and copper, diamonds, and any other assets are made available to ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and noting that direct or indirect trade with ISIL and ANF in such materials could constitute a violation of the obligations imposed by resolution 2161 (2014),

Reminding all States of their obligation to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice,

Reaffirming its decision 2133 (2014) and *noting again* that ransom payments to terrorist groups are one of the sources of income which supports their recruitment efforts, strengthens their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks, and incentivizes future incidents of kidnapping for ransom,

Expressing concern at the increased use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters, of new information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, to facilitate terrorist acts, as well as their use to incite, recruit, fund or plan terrorist acts,

Expressing grave concern at the increased incidents of kidnapping and hostage-murdering committed by ISIL, and condemning those heinous and cowardly murders which demonstrate that terrorism is a scourge impacting all of humanity and people from all regions and religions or belief,

Welcoming the report on ANF and ISIL from the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, published on 14 November 2014, and *taking note* of its recommendations,

Noting with concern the continued threat posed to international peace and security by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and reaffirming its resolve to address all aspects of that threat,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Oil Trade

1. *Condemns* any engagement in direct or indirect trade, in particular of oil and oil products, and modular refineries and related material, with ISIL, ANF and any other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities designated as associated with Al-Qaida by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), and *reiterates* that such engagement would constitute support for such individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and may lead to further listings by the Committee;

2. *Reaffirms* that States are required by resolution 2161 (2014) to ensure that their nationals and those in their territory not make assets or economic resources, directly or indirectly, available to ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and *notes* that this obligation applies to the direct and indirect trade in oil and refined oil products, modular refineries and related material;

3. *Reaffirms* that States are required by resolution 2161 (2014) to freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction;

4. *Reaffirms* that States are required by resolution 2161 (2014) to ensure that no funds, other financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, by their nationals or by persons within their territory for the benefit of ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

5. *Recalls* that funds and other financial assets or economic resources made available to or for the benefit of listed individuals or entities are not always held directly by them, and *recalls* in addition that in identifying such funds and benefits, States should be alert to the possibility that property owned or controlled indirectly by the listed party may not be immediately visible;

6. *Confirms* that economic resources include oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material, other natural resources, and any other assets which are not funds but which potentially may be used to obtain funds, goods or services;

7. *Emphasizes* therefore that States are required by UN Security Council resolution 2161 (2014) to freeze without delay funds, other financial assets and economic resources of ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, including oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material and other natural resources owned or controlled by them, or persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, as well as any funds or negotiable benefit arising from such economic resources;

8. *Recognizes* the need to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, individual terrorists, and terrorist organizations, including from the proceeds of organized crime, inter alia, the illicit production and trafficking of drugs and their chemical precursors, and the importance of continued international cooperation to that aim;

9. *Emphasizes* that States are required to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory not make available, directly or indirectly, any funds, other financial assets or economic resources, including oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material and other natural resources that are identified as directed to, collected for, or otherwise for the benefit of ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, as well as any funds or negotiable benefit arising from such economic resources;

10. *Expresses concern* that vehicles, including aircraft, cars and trucks and oil tankers, departing from or going to areas of Syria and Iraq where ISIL, ANF or any other groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida operate, could be used to transfer oil and oil products, modular refineries and related material, cash, and other valuable items including natural resources such as precious metals and minerals like gold, silver, copper and diamonds, as well as grain, livestock, machinery, electronics, and cigarettes by or on behalf of such entities for sale on international markets, for barter for arms, or for use in other ways that would result in violations of the asset freeze or arms embargo in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014) and *encourages* Member States to take appropriate steps in accordance with

international law to prevent and disrupt activity that would result in violations of the asset freeze or targeted arms embargo in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014);

11. *Reaffirms* that all States shall ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offenses in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts, and *emphasizes* that such support may be provided through trade in oil and refined oil products, modular refineries and related material with ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

12. *Decides* that Member States shall inform the 1267/1989 Committee within 30 days of the interdiction in their territory of any oil, oil products, modular refineries, and related material being transferred to or from ISIL or ANF, and *calls upon* Member States to report to the Committee the outcome of proceedings brought against individuals and entities as a result of such activity;

13. *Encourages* the submission of listing requests to the Committee by Member States of individuals and entities engaged in oil trade-related activities with ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida and directs the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee to immediately consider designations of individuals and entities engaged in oil trade-related activities with ISIL, the ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to improve international, regional, and subregional cooperation, including through increased sharing of information for the purpose of identifying smuggling routes used by ISIL and ANF, and for Member States to consider provision of technical assistance and capacity building to assist other Member States to counter smuggling of oil and oil products, and modular refineries and related material, by ISIL, ANF and any other individual, group, undertaking or entity associated with Al-Qaida;

Cultural Heritage

15. *Condemns* the destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq and Syria particularly by ISIL and ANF, whether such destruction is incidental or deliberate, including targeted destruction of religious sites and objects;

16. *Notes with concern* that ISIL, ANF and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, are generating income from engaging directly or indirectly in the looting and smuggling of cultural heritage items from archaeological sites, museums, libraries, archives, and other sites in Iraq and Syria, which is being used to support their recruitment efforts and strengthen their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks;

17. *Reaffirms* its decision in paragraph 7 of resolution 1483 (2003) and *decides* that all Member States shall take appropriate steps to prevent the trade in Iraqi and Syrian cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from Iraq since 6 August 1990 and from Syria since 15 March 2011, including by prohibiting cross-border trade in such items, thereby allowing for their eventual safe return to the Iraqi and Syrian people and *calls upon* the United Nations Educational, Scientific,

and Cultural Organization, Interpol, and other international organizations, as appropriate, to assist in the implementation of this paragraph;

Kidnapping for Ransom and External Donations

18. *Reaffirms its condemnation of* incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions and *expresses its determination* to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law;

19. *Reaffirms* that the requirements of paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2161 (2014) apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid, *emphasizes* that this obligation applies to ISIL and ANF, and *calls upon* all Member States to encourage private sector partners to adopt or to follow relevant guidelines and good practices for preventing and responding to terrorist kidnappings without paying ransom;

20. *Reiterates* its *call upon* all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, and *reaffirms* the need for all Member States to cooperate closely during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups;

21. *Expresses its grave concern* of reports that external donations continue to make their way to ISIL, ANF and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and *recalls the importance* of all Member States complying with their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not make donations to individuals and entities designated by the Committee or those acting on behalf of or at the direction of designated entities;

22. *Stresses* that donations from individuals and entities have played a role in developing and sustaining ISIL and ANF, and that Member States have an obligation to ensure that such support is not made available to those terrorist groups and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida by their nationals and persons within their territory, and urges Member States to address this directly through enhanced vigilance of the international financial system and by working with their non-profit and charitable organizations to ensure financial flows through charitable giving are not diverted to ISIL, ANF or any other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

Banking

23. *Urges* Member States to take steps to ensure that financial institutions within their territory prevent ISIL, ANF or other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated with Al-Qaida from accessing the international financial system;

Arms and related materiel

24. *Reaffirms* its decision that States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings

and entities associated with Al-Qaida from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities, as well as its calls for States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information regarding traffic in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels;

25. *Expresses concern* at the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, to ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and its potential impact on regional and international peace and security and impeding efforts to combat terrorism in some cases;

26. *Reminds* Member States of their obligation pursuant to paragraph 1 (c) of resolution 2161 (2014), to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel of all types to listed individuals and entities, including ISIL and ANF;

27. *Calls upon* all States to consider appropriate measures to prevent the transfer of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, if there is a reasonable suspicion that such arms and related materiel would be obtained by ISIL, the ANF or other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

Asset Freeze

28. *Reaffirms* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) of Security Council resolution 2161 apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities included on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

Reporting

29. *Calls upon* Member States to report to the Committee within 120 days on the measures they have taken to comply with the measures imposed in this resolution;

30. *Requests* the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, in close cooperation with other United Nations counter-terrorism bodies to conduct an assessment of the impact of these new measures and to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) within 150 days, and thereafter to incorporate reporting on the impact of these new measures into their reports to the Committee in order to track progress on implementation, identify unintended consequences and unexpected challenges, and to help facilitate further adjustments as required, and further requests the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) to update the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution as part of its regular oral reports to the Council on the state of the overall work of the Committee and the Monitoring Team;

31. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations A/69/771–S/2015/101

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
11 February 2015

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 42
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 10 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I enclose herewith two separate annexes recording the infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey (see annex I), as well as the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships (see annex II) during the month of January 2015. It should be noted that Turkish commercial aircraft systematically use the illegal airport of Tympou.

Furthermore, I wish to inform you that Turkey and the occupation regime illegally issued two notices to airmen, on 7 and 8 January, relating to exercises of the Turkish air force and navy. Your attention is also drawn to the fact that the area illegally reserved was within the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

Turkey's actions are clearly aimed at undermining the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, bolstering the continuing de facto division and upgrading the secessionist entity's status, by claiming a purported airspace over the occupied territory of the Republic. Additionally, Turkey continues to systematically harass civilian and military aircraft within the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) via radio calls. Meanwhile, Nicosia FIR infringements and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus continue unabated. Turkey's policy of persistently breaching international law and defying international rules and regulations puts the safety of international civil aviation at risk, has a negative impact on the stability of the region and causes difficulties for air traffic over Cyprus. On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the continuing infringements of international air traffic regulations and the violations of the national airspace and the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey and appeal for their immediate cessation.

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annexes as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**

15-01864 (E) 190215

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Annex I to the letter dated 10 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Airborne violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
8 January	1445-1540	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia area control centre (ACC).
13 January	2154-2212	One Turkish aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
14 January	1035-1200	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1350-1411	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	2011-2020	One GLF-4 Turkish aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
15 January	0930-1140	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1150-1213	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
16 January	1000-1234	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
17 January	0650-1018	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1050-1120	One AB-412 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1415-1453	One AB-412 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
19 January	1353-1610	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
20 January	0835-0935	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1014-1150	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1142-1219	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1143-1232	Four F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1204-1315	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1324-1432	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
21 January	0916-1025	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1133-1336	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
22 January	0850-0915	One A-400 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1135-1156	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1625-1642	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
23 January	1000-1200	One S-70 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
25 January	2303-2328	One A-400 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
27 January	0810-0920	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1008-1219	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1045-1205	Four F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1100-1209	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1245-1455	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
28 January	1602-1722	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	2152-2315	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Annex II to the letter dated 10 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Naval violations

Dates	*Nature of violation*
17 November-3 January	One A-571 Turkish tanker violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
31 December-2 January	One F-495 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
5-6 January	One Turkish seismographic research/survey vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
8 January	One general cargo ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
9-14 January	One S-353 Turkish submarine violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Kerynia.
12-15 January	One P-1218 Turkish patrol ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Kerynia.
12 January-February	One Turkish offshore supply ship violates the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally uses the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
12 January-February	One C-150 Turkish landing ship violates the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally uses the closed port of Kerynia.
14 January	One general cargo ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
14-18 January	One Turkish seismographic research/survey vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
15-16 January	One A-1600 Turkish military transport ferry violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
19 January	One A-1600 Turkish military transport ferry violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.

Dates	*Nature of violation*
21 January	One A-1600 Turkish military transport ferry violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
27-28 January	One Turkish seismographic research/survey vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
28 January	One general cargo ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.

United Nations S/2015/102

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 February 2015

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Letter dated 10 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the shelling of Kramatorsk, Donetsk region (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Sergeyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-01808 (E) 110215

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Annex to the letter dated 10 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine in view of the shelling of Kramatorsk by terrorists

On 10 February, Russian-controlled terrorists committed another bloody crime. As a result of the shelling of Kramatorsk with multiple launch rocket systems, conducted by them, at least 12 citizens died and 64 more, including 8 children, were wounded. We express our sincere condolences to the families of the deceased and hope that everyone wounded will get better soon.

Much to our regret, the terrorists' actions demonstrate their attempts to expand the territory of military conflict against the background of efforts by Ukraine and the international community to ensure a complete ceasefire and implement the Minsk Accords.

This cannot be called anything but a purposeful massacre of the civilian population of the city, the residents of which have never wanted and do not want to have anything in common with terrorist groups. It is telling that the provocation took place already traditionally in a moment when a fragile hope emerged to achieve agreement to regulate the situation and establish sustainable peace in Donbas.

No one should have any doubts that those responsible for that and other massacres of civilians shall be held accountable.

We reiterate that it is the Russian Federation that is responsible for all crimes of illegal armed formations in Donbas, carried out by Russian weapons and with the participation of Russian citizens.

We demand from Russia the immediate cessation of support of terrorist groups in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, and the withdrawal of all its armaments, heavy equipment and servicemen from the Ukrainian territory, as provided for by the Minsk Accords.

We expect that the crime, its perpetrators and those behind it will be decisively condemned by the international community.

United Nations S/2015/103

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 February 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 10 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write to you in reference to document S/2015/10 dated 2 January 2015 regarding matters of which the Security Council is seized and the stage reached in their consideration.

I have the honour to inform you that, upon instructions of my Government, the United Kingdom requests the retention of the following item, listed in paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned document, on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized:

76. The situation in Myanmar.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**

15-01849 (E) 120215

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United Nations S/2015/104

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 February 2015

Original: English

Identical letters dated 11 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I am writing to share a list detailing instances, in January of 2015, in which Lebanon violated Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and breached Israeli sovereignty (see annex). As outlined in this and previous letters that I have sent, Lebanese violations of the Blue Line are highly visible and occur almost daily. Nonetheless, the Secretariat consistently excludes the vast majority of violations from its reports. This silence emboldens Hezbollah and its Iranian patron to continue violating Security Council resolutions and further destabilizing the region.

On 28 January 2015, Hezbollah terrorists fired anti-tank missiles from Lebanon at an Israeli Defense Forces patrol in Israel, killing two soldiers and injuring seven others. Hezbollah immediately claimed responsibility for the attack.

One would have thought that in light of this clear admission of guilt, the Security Council would finally condemn the Hezbollah terrorist organization. The Council, however, refuses to be dissuaded by facts. It was a full week before the Council issued a statement, which did not condemn Hezbollah, did not name Hezbollah and did not denounce the murder of two Israeli soldiers.

Israel will not accept any attacks on its territory and it will exercise its right to self-defence and take all necessary measures to protect its population and territory. Members of the international community must act with a collective purpose to prevent a dangerous escalation. Hezbollah must be disarmed and the Government of Lebanon must abide by its international commitments and fully implement Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

I should be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex to the members of the Security Council and have it used as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador

15-01878 (E) 190215

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Annex to the identical letters dated 11 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Lebanese violations as reported by the Israeli Defense Forces

January 2015

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Violation*	*Description*
1.	01/01	0625	5719	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B89(1)
2.	01/01	0905	5720	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP29(2)
3.	01/01	1242	5721	One (1) armed man was observed IVO Mount Dov
4.	01/01	1300	5722	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B38
5.	01/01	1500	5723	Three (3) men were observed crossing the BL IVO B60(1)
6.	01/01	1556	5724	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP13
7.	02/01	0906	5725	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B32
8.	02/01	1323	5726	Two (2) men were observed crossing the BL IVO B29
9.	02/01	1323	5727	One (1) man was observed climbing on a BL barrel IVO B29
10.	02/01	1410	5728	Two (2) men were observed standing on a BL barrel IVO BP10
11.	02/01	1435	5729	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B59
12.	02/01	1614	5730	Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP13
13.	02/01	1650	5731	Three (3) armed men were observed IVO BP13(1)
14.	03/01	0740	5732	Two (2) men were observed climbing on a BL barrel IVO B29
15.	03/01	0927	5733	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP13(1)
16.	03/01	1133	5734	One (1) man was observed crossing the BL IVO BP13(2)
17.	04/01	1017	5735	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing military recce IVO BP13
18.	04/01	1548	5736	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP12/1
19.	04/01	1557	5737	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B30

Abbreviations: BL, Blue Line; B, Barrel; TF, technical fence; IVO, in the vicinity of; TP, technical post.

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Violation*	*Description*
20.	04/01	1623	5738	Four (4) armed men were observed IVO BP13(1)
21.	05/01	1120	5739	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B21(1)
22.	05/01	1158	5740	Two (2) men were observed climbing on a BL barrel IVO B29
23.	05/01	1216	5741	One (1) man was observed crossing the BL IVO BP13(1)
24.	05/01	1305	5742	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B31
25.	05/01	1255	5743	Two (2) men were observed crossing the BL IVO Mount Dov
26.	05/01	1456	5744	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B3
27.	05/01	1655	5745	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP12
28.	06/01	0630	5746	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO Mount Dov
29.	06/01	1052	5747	One (1) armed man was observed IVO BP34(1)
30.	07/01	1418	5748	Three (3) armed men were observed IVO B78
31.	07/01	1516	5749	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP33
32.	08/01	1106	5750	One (1) armed man was observed IVO BP29
33.	08/01	1137	5751	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP31 (2)
34.	08/01	1201	5752	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B59 (1)
35.	08/01	1201	5753	Two (2) men were observed crossing the BL IVO B59(1)
36.	08/01	1236	5754	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B77
37.	08/01	1310	5755	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO Mount Dov
38.	08/01	1403	5756	One (1) armed man was observed IVO M7
39.	09/01	0928	5757	Five (5) armed men were observed IVO Mount Dov
40.	09/01	0930	5758	Five (5) armed men were observed IVO B82
41.	09/01	0950	5759	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP12 (1)
42.	09/01	1124	5760	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B77
43.	09/01	1315	5761	Four (4) men were observed crossing the BL IVO Mount Dov
44.	09/01	1527	5762	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B84
45.	09/01	1546	5763	Seven (7) armed men were observed IVO B84

No.	Date	Time	Violation	Description
46.	09/01	1551	5764	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B84
47.	10/01	0800	5765	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B60 (1)
48.	09/01	0817	5766	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B77
49.	10/01	0958	5767	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B59
50.	10/01	1050	5768	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B31
51.	10/01	1015	5769	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP7
52.	10/01	1103	5770	Three (3) armed men were observed IVO B30
53.	10/01	1002	5771	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B85
54.	10/01	1044	5772	One (1) armed man was observed IVO M7
55.	10/01	1411	5773	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B78
56.	10/01	1504	5774	Three (3) men were observed crossing the BL IVO B51
57.	10/01	1530	5775	Five (5) armed men were observed IVO Mount Dov
58.	10/01	1546	5776	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B84
59.	10/01	1354	5777	One (1) armed man was observed IVO BP12
60.	10/01	1635	5778	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP12
61.	10/01	1645	5779	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP12
62.	11/01	0915	5780	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B59(1)
63.	11/01	0957	5781	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO TP37(2)
64.	11/01	1120	5782	One (1) armed man was observed IVO Mount Dov
65.	11/01	1146	5783	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B63(1)
66.	11/01	1327	5784	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B68
67.	11/01	1514	5785	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO Mount Dov
68.	11/01	1545	5786	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B12
69.	11/01	1640	5787	Three (3) armed men were observed IVO B83(1)
70.	11/01	1740	5788	Three (3) armed men were observed IVO BP13(2)
71.	12/01	0827	5789	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP28
72.	12/01	0900	5790	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B67
73.	12/01	1049	5791	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B66

No.	Date	Time	Violation	Description
74.	12/01	1119	5792	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B59
75.	12/01	1111	5793	Three (3) armed men were observed IVO B33
76.	12/01	1323	5794	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO M7
77.	12/01	1355	5795	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO TP36(1)
78.	12/01	1220	5796	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B16
79.	12/01	1419	5797	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B31
80.	13/01	1144	5798	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP12/1
81.	13/01	1200	5799	Three (3) armed men were observed IVO Mount Dov
82.	13/01	1524	5800	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing military recce IVO B32
83.	13/01	1535	5801	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing military recce IVO BP17
84.	13/01	1537	5802	Three (3) men were observed crossing the BL IVO Mount Dov
85.	13/01	1551	5803	Five (5) armed men were observed IVO B66
86.	13/01	1618	5804	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing military recce IVO B30
87.	13/01	1639	5805	Four (4) armed men were observed IVO BP13
88.	14/01	0740	5806	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP13
89.	14/01	1307	5807	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing military recce IVO B32(2)
90.	14/01	1520	5808	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B18
91.	14/01	1555	5809	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP13
92.	15/01	1600	5810	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP12/1
93.	16/01	0717	5811	One (1) armed man was observed IVO M1(1)
94.	16/01	0921	5812	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP13
95.	16/01	1220	5813	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B11(3)

No.	Date	Time	Violation	Description
96.	16/01	1251	5814	Four (4) men were observed crossing the BL IVO Mount Dov
97.	16/01	1519	5815	One (1) armed man was observed IVO BP12
98.	16/01	1528	5816	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP13(2)
99.	16/01	1546	5817	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B20
100.	16/01	1635	5818	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing military recce IVO BP13
101.	17/01	0728	5819	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B31
102.	17/01	0813	5820	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B66
103.	17/01	1055	5821	Three (3) armed men were observed IVO Mount Dov
104.	17/01	1135	5822	Two (2) men were observed crossing the BL IVO B27
105.	17/01	1150	5823	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP31(1)
106.	17/01	1157	5824	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B32
107.	17/01	1500	5825	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP4
108.	17/01	1603	5826	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP22(3)
109.	18/01	0649	5827	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO Mount Dov
110.	18/01	0651	5828	One (1) armed man was observed IVO BP13
111.	18/01	0811	5829	One (1) armed man was observed IVO BP28(1)
112.	18/01	0832	5830	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B32
113.	18/01	0935	5831	One (1) armed man was observed IVO Mount Dov
114.	18/01	0950	5832	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO Mount Dov
115.	18/01	0959	5833	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B68
116.	18/01	1050	5834	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B21
117.	18/01	1135	5835	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B11(3)
118.	18/01	1318	5836	Six (6) armed men were observed IVO B78
119	18/01	1340	5837	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B59
120.	18/01	1700	5838	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B30
121.	19/01	0930	5839	One (1) armed man was observed IVO Mount Dov
122.	19/01	0950	5840	One (1) armed man was observed IVO Mount Dov

No	*Date*	*Time*	*Violation*	*Description*
123.	19/01	1125	5841	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP12
124.	19/01	1128	5842	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B25(2)
125.	19/01	1546	5843	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B28
126.	19/01	1609	5844	Four (4) armed men were observed IVO BP22(3)
127.	19/01	1935	5845	Three (3) armed men were observed IVO B22(3)
128.	20/01	0736	5846	One (1) armed man was observed IVO BP28
129.	20/01	1101	5847	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B83(1)
130.	20/01	1529	5848	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing military recce IVO B31
131.	20/01	1631	5849	Four (4) armed men were observed IVO BP22(3)
132.	20/01	1703	5850	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP13(1)
133.	20/01	1734	5851	One (1) armed man was observed IVO TP16
134.	21/01	0903	5852	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing military recce IVO BP12(1)
135.	21/01	1716	5853	One (1) armed man was observed IVO BP13(2)
136.	22/01	0729	5854	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B33(3)
137.	22/01	0825	5855	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B35(1)
138.	22/01	0913	5856	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B31
139.	22/01	0930	5857	One (1) armed man was observed IVO BP28(1)
140.	22/01	1619	5858	Six (6) armed men were observed IVO BP22(3)
141.	23/01	0525	5859	One (1) armed man was observed IVO Mount Dov
142.	23/01	0823	5860	One (1) armed man was observed IVO BP22(1)
143.	23/01	1700	5861	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP13
144.	24/01	0943	5862	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing military recce IVO B30(1)
145.	24/01	0952	5863	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B66(2)
146.	24/01	1145	5864	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Violation*	*Description*
				recce IVO BP12(1)
147.	25/01	1122	5865	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B33(6)
148.	25/01	1309	5866	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP12(1)
149.	25/01	1345	5867	One (1) armed man was observed IVO BP29
150.	25/01	1526	5868	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO Mount Dov
151.	26/01	0738	5869	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP12(1)
152.	26/01	1215	5870	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B26
153.	26/01	1530	5871	Three (3) men were observed crossing the BL IVO Mount Dov
154.	27/01	1322	5872	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO BP12/1
155.	27/01	2345	5873	A laser beam was aimed at IDF soldiers IVO BP2
156.	28/01	0800	5874	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B60(1)
157.	28/01	1140	5875	A number of rockets were launched from Lebanese territory towards Israeli territory IVO IDF position N470
158.	28/01	1140	5876	At least (5) anti-tank missiles were launched from Lebanese territory towards Israeli territory
159.	29/01	1043	5877	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO BP28(1)
160.	29/01	1652	5878	Three (3) armed men were observed IVO B32
161.	30/01	1138	5879	Two (2) armed men were observed IVO B63
162.	30/01	1348	5880	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing military recce IVO B30
163.	30/01	1745	5881	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B12
164.	31/01	1332	5882	One (1) armed man was observed IVO B71

United Nations A/69/772*–S/2015/105*

General Assembly
Security Council

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12 February 2015

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda items 33 and 38

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 10 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the letter dated 8 January 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations (A/69/718-S/2015/11).

The letter and its annex are yet another clear testimony to Armenia's continued policy of misstating facts and falsifying data to conceal its responsibility for endangering the regional peace and security by continuing to occupy the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan in violation of Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993).

To be specific, while pretending to objectively inform the General Assembly and the Security Council on ceasefire violations, Armenia "forgot" to mention the fact that on 12 November 2014, "MI-24" combat helicopters of the air forces of the Republic of Armenia attacked the defence positions of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan near the village of Kengerly in the occupied Agdam district of the Republic of Azerbaijan and one of them was downed by the response fire.

It should be recalled that in its resolution 853 (1993), the Security Council condemned "the seizure of the district of Agdam and of all other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic" and demanded "immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces involved from the district of Agdam and all other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic".

The use of heavy weaponry, deployment of 47,000 troops, continuous flights over the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and attacks on the position of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan were reported by Armenia's mass media.

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* Reissued for technical reasons on 23 February 2015.

15-01873* (E) 230215

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The purposeful concealment of key facts attests to Armenia's deceptive and manipulative practices to deny its role, involvement and grave responsibility for the aggression and occupation of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and its consequences.

Against the background of systematic ceasefire violations and misstatements, Armenia even purports to show that ceasefire violations reported by Azerbaijan allegedly do not coincide with "the operational data of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia" (see A/69/541-S/2014/746). Indeed, it is hard to believe that the operational data of the Republic of Armenia, the aggressor and occupying State, would coincide with the information reported by the Republic of Azerbaijan, the object of aggression.

On the other hand, by referring and disclosing the operational data of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, the representative of Armenia honestly admitted his country's direct involvement and responsibility for the continued aggression against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter urgently circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33 and 38, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2015/106

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 February 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 11 February 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached letter, dated 3 February 2015, from the Deputy Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Alexander Vershbow, transmitting the quarterly report on the international security presence in Kosovo, covering the period from 1 October to 31 December 2014 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-01874 (E) 120215

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Annex

Letter dated 3 February 2015 from the Deputy Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I attach a report on the operations of the Kosovo Force covering the period from 1 October to 31 December 2014 (see enclosure). I would appreciate your making the report available to the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Vershbow**

Enclosure

Report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. The present report on the Kosovo Force (KFOR) is provided in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and covers the period from 1 October to 31 December 2014.

2. As at 31 December 2014, the total number of KFOR troops in theatre remained approximately 4,500.

3. The main event in Kosovo during the reporting period was the formation of a new administration in Pristina following the parliamentary elections held in June. There were no major security incidents.

Security situation and operations

4. During the reporting period, the security situation in theatre remained calm in the southern part of Kosovo and reasonably stable in the northern part of Kosovo. The implementation of the European Union-facilitated First Agreement of Principles Governing the Normalization of Relations, reached by Belgrade and Pristina on 19 April 2013, continues to have a positive effect on the security situation and freedom of movement remains unimpeded throughout Kosovo. The formation of a new administration in Pristina should lead to renewed momentum in the implementation of the Agreement.

5. Against this relatively positive background, the KFOR mission to contribute to a safe and secure environment and freedom of movement continued as part of a comprehensive international effort.

6. During the reporting period, KFOR continued to work in close coordination with the Kosovo police and the European Union Rule of Law Mission (EULEX). KFOR remained ready to provide immediate intervention if required and also maintained full situational awareness. There was, however, no requirement for direct intervention by KFOR.

7. The reporting period included the arrest of a Serbian citizen suspected of planning a terrorist attack in Pristina. He was arrested with 12.2 kg of explosives in a car.

8. The most significant public order incident during the reporting period was a demonstration at the University of Pristina, where some 900 Kosovo Liberation Army veterans demanded the resignation of the Rector. The Kosovo police were present at the scene and no KFOR intervention was required.

Summary

9. During the reporting period, KFOR continued to contribute both to maintaining a safe and secure environment and to ensuring freedom of movement in close coordination with EULEX and the Kosovo police. The close coordination on the ground between KFOR, in its capacity as third responder, EULEX and the Kosovo police continues to be highly effective.

United Nations S/2015/107

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 February 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 11 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to write to transmit to you a letter from the representative of the Syrian Coalition dated 11 February 2015 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**

15-01919 (E) 130215

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Annex to the letter dated 11 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces, it is with great alarm that I draw your attention to the slaughter currently unfolding in the Syrian suburb of Douma and the urgent need for comprehensive Security Council action to stop the Syrian regime's atrocities, before they result in further bloodshed.

Beginning on Thursday, 5 February 2015, the opposition-held suburb of Douma became the site of relentless indiscriminate aerial bombardment by Syrian regime forces. Throughout the past week, Syrian regime air forces have pounded this civilian-occupied area with brutal barrel bombs, in direct violation of the principles of discrimination and proportionality enshrined in international humanitarian law, and Security Council resolution 2139 (2014), which explicitly prohibited "the use of barrel bombs, and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering". These improvised explosive devices have indiscriminately killed, maimed and injured men, women and children.

On Friday, 6 February 2015, more than 60 Syrian regime aerial attacks on Douma resulted in the deaths of at least 82 people, of whom 18 were children. On Monday, 9 February 2015 — the same day that the United Nations Special Envoy for Syria arrived in Damascus to discuss a ceasefire in Aleppo — regime attacks in Douma killed 23 civilians and injured 70 others, the vast majority of whom were women and children. The following day, Assad told the BBC's Jeremy Bowen that the regime was not using barrel bombs, it was "defending the people", and its attacks were not indiscriminate: transparent lies that run contrary to a vast amount of independently verified evidence.

The attacks on Douma are part of a larger effort by the Syrian regime to eradicate all opposition and dissent in the besieged province in eastern Ghouta. Dissatisfied with its two-year siege of eastern Ghouta, the Syrian regime has chosen to ramp up its brutal efforts to kill any and all Syrians who dare to demand freedom. From 5 through 9 February, no less than 178 civilians were killed in eastern Ghouta, representing a staggering 80 per cent of the total death toll.

The Syrian regime's attacks on Douma and the whole of eastern Ghouta underline the urgent need for comprehensive international action to stem the rising death toll in Syria. The current airstrikes against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) will not succeed in degrading and destroying the extremist threat in Syria until the Security Council takes comprehensive action to address the chief cause of ISIL's proliferation: the brutality and lawlessness of the Assad regime. As long as the Syrian regime continues to commit atrocities with impunity in civilian-occupied areas like Douma, extremists will continue to exploit the hopelessness and discontent that the Syrian regime breeds.

It is critical that the Security Council take immediate steps to stop the violence in Douma and across Syria. In the immediate term, the Security Council must meet this week to: (i) discuss the situation in Douma and condemn the regime's use of

indiscriminate force; and (ii) express in writing its commitment to enforce international law, including Security Council resolutions, in Syria.

Beyond these immediate steps, the Security Council must do far more to ensure the protection of civilians in Syria in accordance with international law. A natural first step for the Council is to develop a new, strong and enforceable resolution that acts as a real deterrent against future atrocities. Resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) are not being respected by the regime, nor are they enforced by the Security Council.

This is the very minimum that the Security Council should be doing. Assad's 10 February lies on the BBC reveal an obvious truth: without a deterrent, killers will continue to kill. Assad believes he can mislead the international community because there have been no consequences for his actions so far. This has to change. The Security Council has the power to generate such a change and open the way for a political solution to the crisis on the basis of the transition established by the Geneva communiqué.

(*Signed*) Najib **Ghadbian**
Special Representative of the Syrian Coalition
to the United Nations